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FAX COVER

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To: Examiner Oleg Survillo
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Title: STATE MIGRATION IN MULTIPLE NIC RDMA ENABLED DEVICES

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I forgot page 7 in last facsimile. TX. S. Gravina Assistant

CERTIFICATE OF FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION 37 C.F.R. §1.8(a)

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Inna Vitol

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MESSAGE: Transmitted herewith is a Proposed Agenda for Examiner Interview

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Docket No.: M1103.70194US00
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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant:	Khawar M. Zuberi
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Dated: June 27, 2007

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PROPOSED AGENDA FOR EXAMINER INTERVIEW

Applicants thank Examiner Survillo for considering a telephone interview. During the interview, Applicants would like to discuss the following issues raised in the Final Office Action of June 4, 2007:

1. The objections to the specification on page 5 of the Office Action;
2. The rejections of claims 1, 4-7, 15, 18-21 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by Boyd et al. (6,721,806) on pages 6-9 of the Office Action;
3. The rejections of claims 2-3, 4-14, 16-17 and 22-28 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Boyd et al. (6,721,806) in view of the Internet Draft document "RDMA Protocol Verbs Specification" by Jeff Hilland on pages 9-14 of the Office Action; and
4. Claim amendments as proposed below.

Dated: June 27, 2007

Respectfully submitted,

By: _____

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PROPOSED CLAIM AMENDMENTS

1. (Currently Amended) A method for transferring control between a first network interface and at least a second network interface in a multiple network interface device, after the first network interface sends an identifier, the identifier associated with a memory location in the multiple network interface device, to a second device, the identifier and an associated data field capable of being received by the second network interface, the method comprising:

receiving a message from the second network interface by a program component, the message indicating the reception of the identifier and the associated data field [[by]] from the second device, wherein the second network identifier has no knowledge of the identifier and the associated data field;

passing the identifier to the program component;

querying the first network interface to supply the program component with a list of identifiers sent by the first network interface and associated memory locations in multiple network interface device memory;

identifying, by the program component, that the first network interface sent the identifier; and

transmitting a memory location associated with the identifier to the second network interface, the second network interface capable of transmitting the associated data field to the memory location associated with the identifier.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the identifier is invalidated under control of a bit field added to the identifier and the associated data field received from the second device.

3. (Original) The method of claim 2 wherein if the identifier has been invalidated, the associated data field is discarded.

4. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the memory location is random access memory.

5. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the program component is a computer operating system.

6. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the first network interface and the second network interface operate under a remote direct memory access (RDMA) protocol.

7. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the first network interface and the second network interface operate under a remote direct memory access (RDMA) protocol over TCP/IP protocol.

8. (Currently Amended) A method for transferring control between a first network interface and at least a second network interface in a host computer including the first network interface and the second network interface, the method comprising:

receiving an identifier from a remote computer by the at least a second network interface, the identifier sent by the first network interface and associated with a memory location in the host computer, wherein the second network identifier has no knowledge of the identifier and the associated data field;

sending a message to a program component indicating the reception of the identifier, the program component configured to query the first network interface for a list of identifiers sent by the first network interface and associated memory locations in the host computer;

passing the identifier received from the remote computer to the program component;

searching the list of identifiers for the identifier;

if the list of identifiers includes the identifier received from the remote computer, receiving a memory location associated with the identifier; and

if the list of identifiers does not include the identifier received from the remote computer, invalidating the identifier received from the remote computer.

9. (Original) The method of claim 8 wherein the identifier is invalidated under control of a bit field added to the identifier and an associated data field received from the remote computer.

10. (Original) The method of claim 9 wherein if the identifier has been invalidated, the associated data field is discarded.

11. (Original) The method of claim 8 wherein the memory location is random access memory.

12. (Original) The method of claim 8 wherein the program component is a computer operating system.

13. (Original) The method of claim 8 wherein the first network interface and the second network interface operate under a remote direct memory access (RDMA) protocol.

14. (Original) The method of claim 8 wherein the first network interface and the second network interface operate under a remote direct memory access (RDMA) protocol over TCP/IP protocol.

15. (Currently Amended) A computer readable medium having stored therein instructions for performing acts for transferring control between a first network interface and at least a second network interface in a multiple network interface device, after the first network interface sends an identifier, the identifier associated with a memory location in the multiple network interface device to a second device, the identifier and an associated data field capable of being received by the second network interface; the acts comprising:

receiving a message from the second network interface by a program component, the message indicating the reception of the identifier and the associated data field [[by]] from the second device, wherein the second network identifier has no knowledge of the identifier and the associated data field;

passing the identifier to the program component;

querying the first network interface to supply the program component with a list of identifiers sent by the first network interface and associated memory locations in multiple network interface device memory;

identifying, by the program component, that the first network interface sent the identifier; and

transmitting a memory location associated with the identifier to the second network interface, the second network interface capable of transmitting the associated data field to the memory location associated with the identifier.

16. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 15 wherein the identifier is invalidated under control of a bit field added to the identifier and the associated data field received from the second device.

17. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 16 wherein if the identifier has been invalidated, the associated data field is discarded.

18. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 15 wherein the memory location is random access memory.

19. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 15 wherein the program component is a computer operating system.

20. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 15 wherein the first network interface and the second network interface operate under a remote direct memory access (RDMA) protocol.

21. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 15 wherein the first network interface and the second network interface operate under a remote direct memory access (RDMA) protocol over TCP/IP protocol.

22. (Currently Amended) A computer readable medium having stored therein instructions for performing acts for transferring control between a first network interface and at least a second network interface in a host computer including the first network interface and the second network interface, the method comprising:

receiving an identifier from a remote computer by the at least a second network interface, the identifier sent by the first network interface and associated with a memory location in the

host computer, wherein the second network identifier has no knowledge of the identifier and the associated data field;

sending a message to a program component indicating the reception of the identifier, the program component configured to query the first network interface for a list of identifiers sent by the first network interface and associated memory locations in the host computer;

passing the identifier received from the remote computer to the program component;

searching the list of identifiers for the identifier;

if the list of identifiers includes the identifier received from the remote computer, receiving a memory location associated with the identifier; and

if the list of identifiers does not include the identifier received from the remote computer, invalidating the identifier received from the remote computer.

23. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 22 wherein the identifier is invalidated under control of a bit field added to the identifier and the associated data field received from the second device.

24. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 23 wherein if the identifier has been invalidated, the associated data field is discarded.

25. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 22 wherein the memory location is random access memory.

26. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 22 wherein the program component is a computer operating system.

27. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 22 wherein the first network interface and the second network interface operate under a remote direct memory access (RDMA) protocol.

28. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 22 wherein the first network interface and the second network interface operate under a remote direct memory access (RDMA) protocol over TCP/IP protocol.